

# VIETNAM COURIER

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UP TO FEBRUARY 12, 1968

**2,753** U.S. Planes  
BROUGHT DOWN IN D.R.V.N.

☆

**SOUTH Vietnam**

## SAIGON, CHOLON, HUE: People's Forces Hold Many Town Districts and Precincts.

- \* A U.S. Battalion and a U.S. Armoured Company Wiped Out at Bau Bang (50 Km North of Saigon).
- \* N.F.L. Declares Support to "Alliance of National Forces for Independence and Peace".
- \* Breaking Up of Puppet Armed Forces and Administration Continues at Quick Tempo.
- \* South Viet Nam People's General Offensive Wins Worldwide Applause.

### EDITORIAL

**A** revolutionary storm is raging over South Viet Nam. An all-out, concerted, prolonged offensive has shaken the American and puppet structure down to its foundation. The enemy has been driven into an impasse. A new stage of revolutionary onslaught has begun.

Unprecedented successes of great military and political significance have

been achieved in all fields.

Never has the history of the Vietnamese nation's struggle against foreign aggression known such a powerful offensive, one that shows such a big scope, such good co-ordination, and such varied aspects. Worth noticing is the fact that the heavy repressor apparatus in enemy-occupied towns and areas—one soldier for

every four inhabitants—has not been able to stem the revolutionary tide. The revolutionary armed forces and people have attacked cities, airfields, military bases, and achieved great victories within a very short time. They have occupied important sectors in the large cities of Saigon, Cholon, Hue, encircled and threatened Da Nang, won control over scores of towns and townlets. The capture of Lang Vay, an American outpost in the region of Khe Sanh, has thrown the American Command into confusion.

After the first six days of fighting, more enemy regiments and battalions have been annihilated than during the five months of the winter 1965-spring 1966 campaign. Within six days, one-fifth of enemy effectives in South Viet Nam have disbanded.

One knows the great importance attached by the American, satellite and puppet troops to modern war materials, fire power and logistical support without which no military operation of any scope could be launched by them. And yet, within six days, 1,500 planes and helicopters, one-third of the air force operating in Viet Nam, and 4,000 military vehicles have been destroyed or damaged. More than one million of tons of bombs and ammunition have been captured or have gone up in smoke

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❖ P.L.A.F. mortar in action

# WORLD'S PEOPLE ELATED BY SOUTH VIET NAM MILITARY EXPLOITS

THE resounding victories recorded in the early days of Spring by the Liberation Armed Forces and other patriots in South Viet Nam have deeply impressed world press opinion and inspired the people of various countries who sympathize with the Vietnamese people's just struggle and wholeheartedly support and assist Viet Nam to completely defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

**Warm Congratulations from the U.S.S.R., the P.R. of China and Other Socialist Countries**  
N an interview with the South Viet Nam Ambassador Extraordinary and

Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Soviet Union, A.N. Koryagin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., on February 5 declared: "The South Vietnamese people fight very bravely and score tremendous victories. The entire Soviet Union is very glad about the splendid victories won by the South Vietnamese people who are very firm in their aggression. They greatly admire the Vietnamese people and people have given the lie to all U.S. claims about the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the

patriotic armed forces of the heroic South Vietnamese people."  
From Peking, Premier Chen Biao said on Feb. 5, 1968 sent a congratulatory message to Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. The message said: "The South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces, together with the broad masses of the people, have just won a great victory against the U.S. imperialist aggression. This is a great temporary obstacle of an avalanche on more than 30 cities and towns in a great temporary obstacle by the enemy, including such

big cities, provincial capitals and military strongholds as Saigon, Da Nang and Hue. These happy tidings fill the entire Chinese people with great joy and enthusiasm."  
"These victories indicate that the South Vietnamese people's war against U.S. imperialism for national salvation has reached a new and higher level of development. They have once more proved its unlimited might."

In his February 5 message to Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, Prime Minister Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warmly greeted the sensational victories recorded by the South Vietnamese armed forces and people.

The message stressed: "The new feats of arms of the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces and patriotic people are of great military and political significance in bringing nearer the victorious outcome of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation. Their fresh achievements are the revolutionary peoples the world over with elation and constance a death blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors in their struggle. The greater the U.S. imperialist aggressors' confusion and fear, the more bitter their defeats."

In Berlin, in an interview with Nguyen Nhu, Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in the G.D.R. on February 2, 1968, Chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers Willfried Dieckhoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared: "The South Vietnamese armed forces and people over the last few days. They deal a great military and political significance not only for the South Vietnamese people's fight against U.S. aggression, but also for the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of all countries in the world."

**Evaer Rozha**, First Secretary of the Albanian Party of Labour, in an interview with **Nazhi Lleshi**, President of the Albanian People's Assembly, and **Mahmed Shehu**, Chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, on February 7 sent a message to Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam N.F.L., congratulating him on the South Vietnamese people's successes.

The message stressed: "These victories have set a great example of courage and constitute an inspiration for the people fighting for the liberation of South Viet Nam and national independence. Standing always at the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people, the Albanian people warmly wish the South Vietnamese people to win greater victories in their heroic struggle to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors."

In an interview with D.R.V.N. Ambassador Nguyen Huu Tho on Feb. 7, 1968, **bal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party

of Mongolia, Chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, declared: "The new feats of arms of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people fill our people with deep joy and enthusiasm. On behalf of the Party, Government and people of Mongolia, we warmly praise this fresh attack on the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the puppet administration."

**Tenzin Khatok**, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party, on February 5 stated: "The South Vietnamese people's war against U.S. imperialism has reached a new and higher level of development. They have once more proved its unlimited might."

In Bucharest, **Abramdre Bialodran**, member of the Permanent Presidium of the Rumanian Communist Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, on February 5 declared: "Rumania feels great joy and enthusiasm at the victories of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people. The Rumanian people will continue their powerful moral, material, political and diplomatic support to Viet Nam till complete victory."

In an interview in Budapest with Dinh Ba Thi, Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in the Hungarian People's Republic, on February 5, 1968, **Peter**, Foreign Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, declared: "The South Vietnamese armed forces and people over the last few days. They deal a great military and political significance not only for the South Vietnamese people's fight against U.S. aggression, but also for the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of all countries in the world."

**Support of Cambodia and Laos**

**ACCORDING TO THE** Phnom Penh Press Agency in Phnom Penh, at the meeting of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Permanent Mission in Cambodia, to convey to the South Viet Nam Liberation fighters his warm congratulations for their recent victories won through the struggle to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In an interview with D.R.V.N. Ambassador Nguyen Huu Tho on Feb. 7, 1968, **bal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party

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## In the North Viet Nam Press

## DETERMINATION OF THE BIG REAR TO FULFIL ITS OBLIGATION TOWARD THE BIG FRONTLINE

THE brilliant victories scored by the South Vietnamese armed forces and people over the last few days have aroused a great enthusiasm among all sections of the North Vietnamese people.

After the meeting of the Central Committee of the North Vietnamese People's Front, various political parties and mass organizations at central and local levels held extraordinary sessions during which they issued statements or messages to the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Central Committee and their counterparts in the front, to it, greeting the military exploits there.

All over North Viet Nam in military units, in units engaged in production and the fighting, home-guard units, agricultural and handicraft co-operatives, factories, construction sites, forest exploitation sites, shops, public organs, schools, hospitals... meetings have been held at which the participants approved resolutions and letters promising to improve their work and the fighting and serve the army men, thus fulfilling the obligation of the big rear base toward the big frontline.

The big papers in North Viet Nam have run special issues with reports on the glorious victories of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people and the stirring atmosphere prevailing all over North Viet Nam.

**Nhan Dan**, central organ of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, on February 7 wrote: "The big defeats sustained by the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys are illustrated not only by their heavy losses in military strength. Their utter surprise, panic and awkward reaction and weakness show their bitter strategic and tactical defeat. The aggressors are completely out of the sea as the intention, forces and capabilities of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people."

"The concerted uprising of millions of people has dealt a telling blow at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. The U.S. government has been given battle in their refuge. Our people are U.S. from the front to the rear, to their very sanctuaries. The disposition of enemy forces is upset. Their last stronghold is on the verge of collapse."

"Big victories have been recorded in both parts of our country. The general offensive and the South Viet Nam is stimulating us... Let us fulfil to the best our obligation as the big rear base toward the big frontline. Let us do our utmost to improve our manpower and material resources, to meet in time and fully the requirements of the big frontline. Let us emulate one another, to record new victories and new achievements in production and combat."

and our glorious historical task, thus making the best contributions to the complete liberation of the country."

**Quan Doi Nam Dan** wrote on February 7: "These repeated offensives of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people throw a strong light on the impotence of the U.S. imperialist troops."

"The U.S. and puppet troops are meeting with countless difficulties. Their disposition of forces is in a state of confusion. To assist one another and to save one another, and are moreover suspicious of one another. They are in a hopeless situation. No matter how many more troops and war materials it may bring in the U.S. decisively cannot turn the tide and restore the state of things before the Lunar New Year's Day, had as it was thought. As with over 1.2 million troops, the U.S. aggressors were not able to maintain their strongholds nor to prevent the puppet troops from annihilation and disintegration and the puppet administration from collapse, how can they ward off their complete failure in the future?"

**Quan Doi Nam Dan**, organ of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, wrote on February 4: "We are overjoyed, proud, optimistic and firmly confident in the invincible strength of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people."

"But at the same time, we are urged these days by the big front to step up."

Everything for our complete victory over the U.S. aggressors."

From this great rear base, our entire people are determined to meet to the fullest these requirements by our daily work, production, the aggressive and completely life to war time conditions and with our hearts filled with patriotism and boiling love for people."

Speaking for hundreds of thousands of workers and labouring people all over North Vietnam, the **Quan Doi Nam Dan** Federation of Trade Unions, wrote in its February 7 issue:

"We workers and labouring people, millions of people, will make all-out efforts, working firm our guns and hammers, covering miles upon miles on their march forward, everywhere becoming a 'valuable destroyer of Yanks' in production, the front and rear, and new achievements in production and combat."

"We pledge ourselves to the daily and hourly make all-out efforts, shoulder to shoulder with the workers, labourers and farmers, to meet in time and fully the requirements of the big frontline. Let us emulate one another, to record new victories and new achievements in production and combat."

# SOUTH VIET NAM N.F.L. MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

**PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH** has received a message from the President of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

The message released by **Giai Phong Press Agency** was signed by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Front C.C.

The message said that President Ho Chi Minh's hearty congratulations and encouragement to the people, People's Liberation Armed Forces and all other patriotic forces in South Viet Nam on their recent victories are a very great honour toward South Viet Nam and have instilled more energy into everybody.

The message went on: "For nearly a decade now, united millions as one man in the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the South Vietnamese people have overcome innumerable difficulties and hardships, frustrated all plans of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and recorded extremely glorious

victories. The stormy and widespread attacks launched by the South Viet Nam revolutionary armed forces and people weigh upon the U.S. aggressors as a nightmare. Nothing can save the U.S. imperialist aggressors from total defeat, and the puppet administration and army from complete collapse and disintegration. Glorious victories are awaiting the people in South Viet Nam.

"The great and all-sided victories recorded by the South Vietnamese people are closely linked with the wholehearted assistance of their 17 million kith-and-kin in North Viet Nam and the daily care given to South Viet Nam by yourself, the great leader of our entire Vietnamese people, as well as with the valuable support and assistance of the fraternal and friendly countries all over the world.

"At present, the U.S. aggressors are suffering heavy defeats. They are in utter bewilderment and confusion. However aggressive and bellicose by nature in their

pangs of death, they will resort to many other barbarous and cunning manoeuvres. But none of these can prevent our people from advancing towards final victory."

The South Vietnamese people, pledge themselves to be worthy of your congratulations and the confidence of the 17 million kith-and-kin in the North and of our brothers and friends in all lands."

The message said that, carrying forward the tradition of Viet Nam, the tradition of nationwide unity, and the tradition of victorious resistance against foreign aggressors, "the South Viet Nam armed forces and people are determined to fight still harder, rise up everywhere against the enemy and not to let them get back on their feet, smash the U.S. imperialists' aggressive design, destroy the puppet army and overthrow the puppet administration so as to gain complete victory and fulfil in the best manner their glorious task toward the nations now struggling against the U.S. imperialists, to achieve peace, independence, democracy and social progress."

## WORLD'S PEOPLE ELATED BY SOUTH VIET NAM MILITARY EXPLOITS

(Continued from page 2)

struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors."

In Laos where the Lao Liberation Armed Forces in the early days of Spring recorded a splendid achievement—the wiping out in Nam Bac of over 2,000 troops lackeys of the U.S.—the people are overjoyed at the South Viet Nam P.L.A.'s feats of arms. **Prince Souphouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the **Neo Lao Haksat**, on February 1 sent a congratulatory message to Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam N.F.L.

"The glorious victories won by the South Vietnamese armed forces and people constitute a tremendous encouragement to the Lao armed forces and people to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in Laos. We wish the South Vietnamese Liberation Armed Forces and people, under the leadership of the South Viet Nam N.F.L., to achieve even greater victories in their advance toward complete liberation of South Viet Nam and peaceful reunification of their Fatherland in accordance with the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Political Programme."

**Heartfelt Greetings to Glorious Feats of Arms**  
**BESIDE** the statements of congratulatory support sent by the leaders of fraternal Parties and countries, the organizations and institutions have been held in the Soviet Union, China, Poland, Rumania, German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, France, the Netherlands... to welcome the

Liberation Armed Forces of the South Vietnamese people to a serious failure... We must do everything to contribute to the final victory of the Vietnamese people."

**Luigi Longo**, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Italy, on February 3 declared: "The courageous attacks by the South Viet Nam N.F.L. and the splendid heroism of the Vietnamese patriots as shown by the recent attacks of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people, unequivocally assert the South Vietnamese people's will to live in freedom and resolve to conquer their right to be masters of their country."

Also on February 3, in Vienna the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party issued a statement warmly acclaiming the glorious military exploits of the South Vietnamese revolutionaries. It made it plain that the two national liberation movements so far can match the greatest national movement of the heroic people in South Viet Nam."

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## Message of "Front of Alliance for National Independence, Democracy and Peace" in Hue to American People

**GIAM PHONG Press Agency** has just released a message dated Feb. 4, 1968 of the "Front of Alliance for National Independence, Democracy and Peace" in Hue to the American people.

After informing the American people of the South Vietnamese people's recent uprising to overthrow the Thieu-Kieu dictatorship fascist administration and condemning the U.S. war of aggression and the havoc it has brought to Viet Nam, the message said, "This destructive U.S. war of aggression and the havoc it has brought to the Vietnamese people, but also to the American people. Tens of thousands of American youths have died for an unjust cause. Tens of thousands of American mothers and wives have lost their dear ones. Tens of thousands of American children are fatherless and have no one to support them."

"Should such tragedy be allowed to continue? Should the U.S. government be allowed to continue to act counter to and betray the fine principles laid down in the Declaration on Human Rights of the United States? 'We sincerely thank you, American people, who, in the interest of the U.S. and Viet Nam, have, by various means, opposed the U.S. policy in Viet Nam.'"

The message went on, "Determined to overthrow the Thieu-Kieu puppet administration, the 'Front of Alliance for National Independence, Democracy and Peace' in Hue has, like other patriotic organizations in South Viet Nam, issued an urgent statement demanding that the U.S. government end its unjust war in Viet Nam without foreign interference. This is the best and most correct solution conformable to the interests of our people. This is also the only way out for the U.S. government, the way which will spare the American people the calamity now occurring to them daily."

"Confident that the people's tradition of defending peace, freedom and justice, we insistently call on you to fight with us to the end for the sake of the people of South Viet Nam, to end the U.S. government end the war, bring U.S. troops home, rapidly restore peace, and let the Vietnamese people live again in peace. We earnestly appeal to the U.S. government, the U.S. people, and the American youth to save the South Vietnamese people from the U.S. government's war of aggression and the havoc it has brought to the Vietnamese people."

# UPRISING IN THREE MARK CITIES OF SOUTH VIETNAM

P.L.A.F. fighters

**HUE**, the former feudal capital, is today the seat of many central organs of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen in Central Viet Nam. The enemy has taken stringent security precautions to defend it, yet it is being rocked by the impact of the stormy attack by the revolutionary armed forces and the uprising of the local people.

2.45 a.m. on January 31, 1968, the gunfire of the P.L.A.F. broke the customary silence of this city in union with the powerful onslaught on the enemy in the towns of Pleiku, Kontum and Ban Me Thuot on the Western High Plateau, Tay Nhon, Nha Trang, Tay Hoa in Southern Trung Bo, Vinh Long, Tra Vinh, Can Tho, Soc Trang and Bac Lieu in the Mekong Delta. Guided and assisted by the local people and many patriotic soldiers in the puppet army, the Liberation forces pressed their attacks on all sectors of the city and after 35 minutes the enemy was forced into complete passivity and their resistance quickly wore out. In the northern sector, the Mang Ca position and the headquarters of the puppet 1st Division quickly fell into the hands of the Liberation forces. In the southern sector, the P.L.A.F. completely wiped out the 7th puppet Armoured Regiment at Tan Thai Mount. Many positions and important offices of the puppet army and administration along the Perfume River came one after another under the control of the Liberation forces. The Thuan Hoa Hotel in the eastern sector of the city which served as a billet for the Americans was also occupied. By 9 a.m. the P.L.A.F. had the city firmly under their control. In co-ordination with the initial military successes was the irresistible uprising of the Hue people and the crossing over to the revolution, any side of many officers and members of the Saigon puppet army. The people beating drums and tooting whistles into the streets and tracked down the reactionist thugs and traitors with a long record of crimes against the people. In a matter of hours, the apparatus of control and oppression of the enemy in the town and the outlying areas crumbled. The N.F.L. flag fluttered high on the flagpole of the ancient imperial citadel where the red golden-starred flag of the Vietnamese revolution had made its first appearance in Hue during the memorable days of the General Insurrection in August

## HUE The "Imperial City" Is Up

1945. Many demonstrations of the Hue people were staged amidst the rumble of cannons and the clatter of small arms fire. Mingling with the gun report were the shouts demanding the overthrow of the Thieu-Kieu traitorous administration, cessation of the U.S. war and withdrawal of U.S. troops so that the Vietnamese might settle their own affairs themselves.

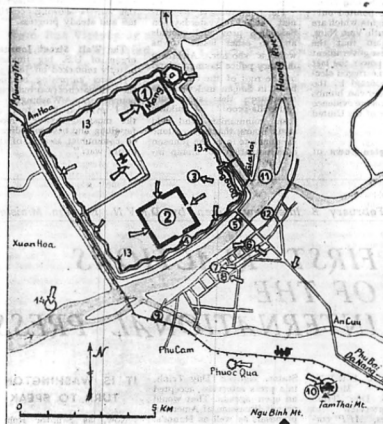
The days that followed were a sequence of victories of the revolutionary forces. The Front of Alliance for National Independence, Democracy and Peace of the city came into being and issued an appeal to the armed forces and people in the city to continue to push ahead and deal yet heavier blows at the U.S. aggressors and the Thieu-Kieu clique of traitors. In the town districts loudspeakers made a persistent call on the officers and men in the puppet army and personnel of the puppet administration to come back to the people and join in the fight against the U.S. aggressors and for national salvation. The appeal found wider and wider response. At a post of the puppet army guarding the Bach Ho Bridge, many soldiers of the besieged garrison crossed over to the revolutionary forces, bringing along their weapons. Others simply deserted and returned to their families. In some puppet units which received orders to

go to the rescue of the battered units, many officers and soldiers refused to obey, and thus the plan of their commanding officers could not be implemented. At the provincial prison many patriotic guards killed the jailers and helped 2,200 detainees to break free as soon as the revolutionary armed forces began to push into the town. While the enemy was caught off guard on the military front and driven into a corner on the political front, the action of the puppet soldiers and personnel on this third front threw him into utter confusion, nearly crippling his forces. He was at a loss how to cope with the situation and he had therefore almost no kick left.

Inflamed by these bitter defeats, the U.S. aggressors, dropping their masks, wantonly bombed and strafed many districts in the Hue citadel, destroying many palaces and cultural relics of the Vietnamese people, demolishing whole blocks of dwelling houses and massacring large numbers of civilians. In their despair they resorted to terror to weaken the fighting spirit of the people and revolutionary armed forces in Hue but what they obtained was exactly the opposite.

According to the first statistics, for the first five days of the fight from

January 31 to February 2, the revolutionary armed forces and people in Hue wiped out many key positions and headquarters of the enemy, defeated many of their rescue operations, wiped out or decimated 3 armoured regiments of the U.S. and puppets, 7 puppet battalions, 10 companies and 10 platoons of "civil guards", militia, combat police, destroyed or shot down more than 50 aircraft, destroyed or captured nearly 50 military vehicles, a large quantity of guns and ammunition (including a self-propelled gun), sank two war vessels, seized 5 stores of arms and military equipment, blew up 5 major bridges in and around the town. In addition, the revolutionary forces in Hue captured more than 500 puppet troops, an entire U.S. platoon, a score U.S. "advisers" and a U.S. colonel.



1. Mang Ca barracks — 2. Old Imperial Palace — 3. Mai Thuc Loan Street in which a platoon of U.S. infantrymen and a U.S. colonel were captured on Feb. 4, 1968 — 4. Flagpole of the old Imperial Palace where the N.F.L. flag was hoisted in the first hours of the uprising — 5. Trang Tin Bridge — 6. Phung Hung Hotel — 7. Thuan Hoa Hotel, U.S. officers' billet — 8. Residence of the provincial governor — 9. Provincial prison — 10. Headquarters of the puppet 7th Armoured Regiment — 11. February 4 battle in which two enemy river units were sunk — 12. Le Loi quarters of the puppet commandant captured by the P.L.A.F. on Feb. 4; a one enemy armoured squadron wiped out and 4 tanks and a self-propelled gun destroyed — 13. Ramparts of Hue citadel — 14. Jan. 31 and Feb. 4, a victory of revolutionary forces over enemy rescue parties.

**S**AIGON, capital of the puppet regime, shelters key positions of the Thieu-Kieu administration and of the U.S. machine of aggression. Protected by stringent security precautions against popular uprisings and eventual putches, it has all the same been shaken by the revolutionary storm that has been sweeping across South Viet Nam.

Within the first two days of the enemy's offensive, on January 31 and February 1, 1968, nearly all the enemy leading bodies and important military posts were hit, several centres were occupied for hours. The Palace of Independence, the American Embassy, the seats of the puppet General Staff, of the puppet Navy Command, of the puppet Paratroops Command, of the Saigon area Military Command, of the puppet Police Directorate General and of the Saigon Police, the H.Q. of the Chi Hoa military sector, the broadcasting station, Tan Son Nhut air port... were fiercely attacked.

Commando groups broke into the American Embassy capturing an impenetrable fortress and occupied up to the fifth floor. The Palace of Independence, seat of the puppet "President", was strongly shaken by repeated assaults. Radio Saigon—stormed and destroyed—had to be replaced by another broadcasting station of the army. Central districts 1, 2 and 3 were hit with bursts of gunfire while other districts in the suburbs were captured by revolutionary forces.

The people inflicted due punishment on traitors and smashed big chunks of the puppet administration in the town and in neighbouring areas. Remarkably enough, enemy propaganda and some

Western information agencies bitterly dubbed Saigonese patriots "Viet Cong collaborators", thus acknowledging the failure of patient efforts made by the aggressors and their henchmen to drive a wedge between the people and the revolutionary armed forces, to "scoop up water and catch the fish."

The emergence of the Alliance of National Forces for Independence and Peace with its urgent appeal for national salvation had a profound impact.

The revolutionary tide rapidly surged over the areas west of the Saigon River. On February 5, 1968, the people's forces controlled Districts 6, 7 and 8, occupied a number of commanding organs, populous areas and key military positions in Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (the seat of the General Staff, streets next to the Phu Tho race-course, Hang Xanh north of the broadcasting station, the Y-shaped bridge joining Districts 5 and 8...).

In the revolutionary-controlled quarters, people's courts set to try puppet thugs and traitors, youths asked to enlist in the insurgent forces, many puppet military rebelled and crossed over to the people's side. A people's supply network was immediately set up. Strong defence works for a long struggle were rapidly built.

Saigon again experienced the stirring atmosphere of the Revolution in August 1945. The U.S.-puppet apparatus of oppression has badly been damaged. The Saigonese people will give bitter lessons to the aggressors and their henchmen.

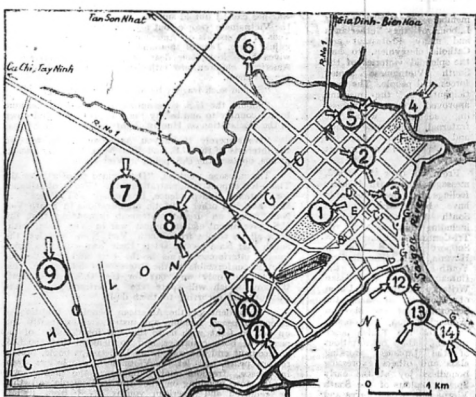
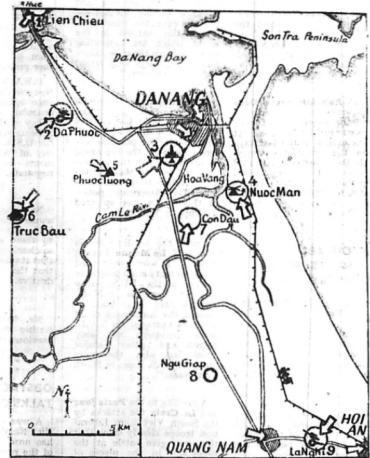
**D**A NANG is a city of 84 square kilometres with 770,000 inhabitants and one of the two largest ports in Central Trung Bo. Running through Da Nang are National Highway No. 1 which formerly linked Saigon, Hue and Hanoi, and the trans-Viet Nam railway. Because Da Nang holds such a favourable position, the American aggressors have turned it into a military complex accommodating their naval, ground and air forces. Three kilometres southwest of the city is the U.S. strategic airbase, the biggest in South Viet Nam: 5 km to the south is the Nuoc Man airfield of U.S. Marines. In the northwest is the Lien Chieu petrol depot and the Da Phuoc artillery position and Hanks missile site. In addition, a system of radar, search-light and infra-red intelligence devices is installed around Da Nang base. Garrisoned in the city are U.S. infantry, tanks and armoured units. Yet the enemy in Da Nang are unable to avert the punishment meted out by the South Viet Nam P.L.A.F.

At dawn on Jan. 30, in co-ordination with the gunfire opened on the enemy by the South Vietnamese armed forces and people on all battlefields, the revolutionary armed forces inside and outside the city sprang into action together with the local people, and dealt crushing blows at the aggressors and their puppets. At the U.S. air base, 70 aircraft were destroyed. The H.Q. of the puppet First Army Corps was completely overrun. Heavy losses were inflicted on puppet Ranger Battalion 21 which offered stiff resistance. The Lien Chieu petrol depot was in a flare throughout the day. Other enemy military installations

(Continued page 7)

1. Fuel depots — 2 and 9. Gun emplacements — 3. Airfield — 4. Helicopter parking ground — 5. 7 and 8. Enemy's positions — 6. A U.S. armoured unit base.

## DA NANG Wins Unprecedented Successes



- Arrows show enemy positions attacked:
- (1) Thieu's "Presidential" Palace — (2) U.S. Embassy — (3) H.Q. of puppet Navy — (4) Base of puppet Marines — (5) Saigon Broadcasting Station — (6) H.Q. of puppet Inter-Arms Command — (7) Military quarters — (8) H.Q. of Saigon military region — (9) Race-course — (10) Police Directorate General — (11) Saigon Police H.Q. — (12) (13) (14) Warehouses.

- Guiding marks:
- (A) Central Station — (B) Central Market — (C) Municipal Theatre — (D) Cathedral — (E) Townhall — (F) Zoological and Botanical Garden — (G) Wharves.



# THE BIAH EXPLOITS OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM PEOPLE CONTINUING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

THE repeated exploits of the South Vietnamese Liberation Army, fighters and patriots continue rebounding over the continents, filling our brothers and friends with joy and confidence.

*Viet Nam Courier* has, as we have before, commented on the world press:

## UNIVERSAL ELATION IN THE SOCIALIST CAMP

THE Pravda (U.S.S.R.) of Feb. 2 went on commenting on the construction of the U.S. leaders in face of the powerful blows of the South Viet Nam army and people. They were stunned that the Liberation fighters had been able to force their way into the U.S. Embassy in Saigon despite its armoured walls and rifle-bullet-proof windows. And the paper pointed out that the U.S. pitiful setback "was not due to a failure of the CIA, but to the fact that the United States is carrying out in Viet Nam a dirty war against her people. In this way the aggressor has not the slightest chance to win in the history of struggling peoples."

The Neue Deutschland (G.D.R.) of Feb. 2 carried the story of the U.S. military setbacks in Viet Nam, saying: "The recent heavy and repeated setbacks, wrote: 'Washington has lost not only prestige in Viet Nam but also its senses... It does not consent itself with bombing North Viet Nam, it bombs even Saigon.'"

The Nepesabadshag (Hungary) of Feb. 2 carried the news of the South Viet Nam army and people's victories in its frontage with the headline: *The Guerrillas Fight Throughout South Viet Nam.*

The Rabotlitschesko Delo (Bulgaria) of Feb. 2 emphasized the excellent work of people's war in Viet Nam, saying: "The events in the last days show that an army equipped with the most sophisticated weapons of the most powerful imperialist country is no match for the national liberation movement in South Viet Nam."

## FAVOURABLE COMMENTS FROM EVERYWHERE

Under the headline *France Debated, Le Monde (France)* stressed: "It is clear that the last forty-eight hours for the last days of U.S. policy in Viet Nam are explained. Though they have been in Viet Nam, the Americans could not in fact prevent the Viet Nam army from investing not only the cities but also the most important U.S. bases in South Viet Nam."

According to the *Paris Echo* and *Le Monde* the attacks by the South Viet Nam P.V.N. troops clearly show that the U.S. and its satellites, the South Viet Nam army and people

are throwing the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys into utter perplexity and passivity, thereby spending up their patriotic capital, the communistary stressed.

The *Essor (Mal)* wrote, "The South Viet Nam prove that the U.S. aggressors have no sanctuary in South Viet Nam, not even in Saigon. They confirm the fact that the aggressors have no backing among the South Vietnamese who hate their lackeys."

The *Egyptian Gazette (U.A.R.)* reported glibly that: "Saigon has become a dead city under the constant bombardment. After Tet's eve, one sees only the corpses of G.I.'s and Saigon troops littering the streets. The Vietnamese have mounted strong attacks on the U.S. Embassy, the Presidential Palace and the surrounding bases."

Al Bas (Syria) wrote on Feb. 1, "The brilliant victory of the South Vietnamese patriots over the troops of the U.S. imperialism and the Saigon puppet regime goes down in the history of striking peoples."

"The most redoubtable weapons of the U.S. aggressors will not be able to check the South Vietnamese people who courageously defend their right to freedom and independence."

The Lebanese press closely followed the major events in South Viet Nam. *El Mida* wrote: "The heroism and valiance of the Vietnamese patriots in the defence of the situation in South Viet Nam, fill the hearts of all the nations in the world which are supporting them, and fill the hearts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys with fright and consternation."

The *Popular (Uruguay)* wrote on Feb. 3: "The Americans have lost control of the situation in South Viet Nam. The patriotic efforts of the people of the South Viet Nam and their lackeys with fright and consternation."

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The *Abolitionist (Austria)* on Feb. 2 pointed out: "The bloody fights which are going on in South Viet Nam, prove once again that the South Vietnamese government which came to power the last fall following the rigorous elections is not supported by the people. The American bombs released over Saigon are evidence of the impotence of the United States."

The *Washington News* of

After the February 8 Interview Given by D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister

# FIRST REACTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS

ON Feb. 8, D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister Nguyen Dinh Trinh gave an interview to Joseph Cabanis, AFP correspondent in Hanoi, once again defining the D.R.V.N.'s correct position and serious attitude with regard to the solution of the Viet Nam problem. Following are some of the first reactions of the international press.

## A CLEAR-CUT STATEMENT

Mr. Trinh's statement is clear-cut and the United States can no longer claim that the position of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is vague and need further probing. D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister Nguyen Dinh Trinh's answers once again demonstrate the peaceful character of the policy of the D.R.V.N., which is being savagely attacked by the U.S.A. and all the hypocrisies of Washington's statecraft in its desire to negotiate.

(Pravda - Feb. 10.)

Never had the North Vietnamese government publicly been so clear in its position as to these eventual talks and so clearly signs to understand that it subscribes to the policy that the talks be really productive.

(AFP - Feb. 9)

Mr. Trinh went a step further than he had in his previous two interviews.

(AP - Feb. 9)

According to the *Paris Echo* and *Le Monde* the attacks by the South Viet Nam P.V.N. troops clearly show that the U.S. and its satellites, the South Viet Nam army and people

Jan. 31 editorially wrote: "The bold, massive communist attacks, yesterday on Saigon, 8 provincial towns and 30 other lesser towns, were a shocker. American military police having to land on the roof of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon under fire to recapture the supposedly 'guerrilla-proof' building from communists who held it six hours, that alone is enough to force the Johnson administration to stamp in-

valid its optimistic assessment the war is showing 'continual and steady progress'."

The *Wall Street Journal*, organ of U.S. big finance, bitterly remarked on Jan. 31, "It was surprising because these dispatches (war bulletins) dated from February 9 to 10, unfolded the story of the most aggressive, most far-flung and best co-ordinated communist assault of the entire war."

Now, as Senator Robert F. Kennedy eloquently put it in his recent Chicago speech, the "Vietcong" offensive has shattered the mask of official illusion which we have concealed from ourselves, even though the victory is not possible and probably never has been possible. The Trinh interview clearly indicates the desirability of another attempt to re-open negotiations, especially in the light of the fast-expanding atrocity of the fighting.

(New York Times - Feb. 11)

The statement points out that Hanoi is ready to open negotiations in spite of the communist offensive.

(Radio Japan - Feb. 9)

## NO RANSOM FOR AGGRESSION

But, in order that such talks might take place, North Viet Nam demands that the U.S.A. unconditionally halt the bombings and other acts of war against her. North Vietnamese government has repeatedly stated this demand. It does not accept President Johnson's San Antonio formula. "North Viet Nam takes this formula as a conditional halt of bombing, i.e. Washington lays down conditions for a halt of bombings and demands reciprocity. Hanoi does not want this reciprocity. A North Vietnamese political point put it, one should not pay for aggression, that carried out by the U.S.A. on North Viet Nam."

(AFP - Feb. 9)

Peace in Viet Nam can be achieved only through an immediate end to U.S. aggression, on the basis of respect for the inalienable rights and local people's power to decide their affairs free of outside interference.

(Tass - Feb. 10)

In conclusion, observes point out that through the Trinh interview, the United States and Washington have been forced to reveal their true intentions and to speak of the most aggressive, most far-flung and best co-ordinated communist assault of the entire war."

## IT IS WASHINGTON'S TURN TO SPEAK

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★ In 1967 Nearly 16,000 Enemy Troops Wiped Out, 3,300 Fire-Arms Seized, 287 U.S. Aircraft Downed or Damaged.

★ Nam Bac Victory at the Beginning of 1968: Nearly 3,000 Enemy Soldiers Annihilated, over 1,000 Fire-Arms Seized, 14 Aircraft Downed or Damaged, Tens of Thousands of People Liberated.

★ In Xiang Khoang on February 3, 1968: 3 Battalions Routed, Mong Nyan Re-Occupied by Patriotic Forces.

ACCORDING to *Phaithi Lao Press Agency*, in 1967, the Lao People's Liberation Army, alongside with the patriotic neutralist forces and the Lao people, fought courageously and repelled all nibbling attacks of the enemy; they wiped out many resistance-nests of the pirates and commando and spy battalions body made up by the enemy, foiled U.S. air raids and won great victories.

They fought 15,995 battles, wiped out of action 15,997 enemies, including 8,281 killed and 4,350 wounded, shot down, destroyed or damaged 87 U.S. aircraft, captured 329 fire-arms of all calibers (including 181 cannons, 74 mortars), 178 radio sets and a great quantity of ammunition and military equipment.

The Lao armed forces and people also destroyed 48 motor-vehicles, snail 48 motorcycles and launches, seized hundreds of tons of war materials.

*Phaithi Lao Press Agency* also reported that, on Feb. 6, 1968, the Lao People's Liberation Army High Command issued a communiqué on the outstanding victory at Nam Bac (Luang Prabang): 4 enemy G.M. (mobile groups) routed, re-occupation of the whole Nam Bac area taken by the enemy in July 1966.

From Jan. 12 to 14, 1968, 143 villages were liberated with tens of thousands of people, 1,216 enemy soldiers were put out of action, and 14 aircraft downed, destroyed or damaged.

On the following days, the Lao armed forces and people continued to pursue the enemy. Up to Jan. 26, 2,533 enemies were put out of action, including 991 captured (of whom 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 30 subalterns and 257 N.C.O.s).

Nam Bac 6 enemy battalions were wiped out including one of paratroops, 1 company of 100 men, 45 51mm and 60mm mortars captured, together with 800 tons of ammunition, 31 radio sets and a great quantity of military equipment.

Also according to *Phaithi Lao Press Agency*, on the morning of Feb. 3, 1968, in co-ordination with the patriotic neutralist armed forces and local people, the Lao People's Liberation Army, violently attacked 3 puppet battalions stationed on Muong Nyan since Aug. 1967 (4 liberated villages in Xiang Khoang province).

According to initial reports, the 3 enemy battalions taken were completely routed and suffered many casualties, the remnant troops flew for their lives. Muong Nyan was again liberated.

Also according to *Phaithi Lao Press Agency*, as mentioned in the communiqué of the Lao People's Liberation Army High Command, the best results of the Lao People's Liberation Army, violently attacked 3 puppet battalions stationed on Muong Nyan since Aug. 1967 (4 liberated villages in Xiang Khoang province).

Already rejoicing at the Spring victories in South Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people are highly elated at the brilliant victories of the Lao armed forces and people. The Vietnamese people send their warm congratulations to the Lao army and people. As close neighbours and comrades-in-arms, our two peoples support one another in their struggle against the common enemy. There is no doubt that the U.S. aggressors will be completely defeated both in Viet Nam and in Laos.

## DA NANG...

(Continued from page 1)

(as a form of comparison, let's recall that 1,600,000 tons of bombs are being dropped yearly on both zones and that 90% of communication lines have been disrupted.)

More important still is the strategic and tactical fact: The American Command no longer knows what to do. They have no way to turn it. It is completely impossible for them to use their power and potentialities of the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces. In spite of an impressive 1,200,000 troops, it has shown com-

pletely impotence in face of the revolutionary upsurge.

Events over the past few days have given proof of the rapid growth of the struggle. They have shown battle, getting the better of the enemy with the strongest and most complete victory is contested by nobody.

The political significance of these victories is no less great, on the contrary, it is more and more evident. In a single rush forward, and with the strength of a tidal wave, the people's army has moved down to the streets. Together with the P.L.A.F. and patriotic elements within the P.V.N. army, the people have won control over a series of cities, towns, and towns, and almost all the rural areas. The administrative machinery of the Americans and their puppet forces has been smashed. The American "pacification" plan has collapsed. So much so, according to the western

# P.L.A.F. AND REVOLUTIONARY FORCES...

(Continued from page 8)

company regulars and a recon company were wiped out. In the second case, while the recon company was taking place at 2 p.m., an enemy convoy of 41 vehicles laden with troops and equipment completely destroyed at Nam Gia. The recon company was annihilated. Meanwhile two vessels loaded with U.S. Marines were sunk in the Perfume River, east of Trang Tin Bridge.

In the third encounter, which occurred at 5 p.m. on the same day, the revolutionary forces intercepted a column of 14 vehicles loaded with troops and ammunition going to the rescue of the enemy at Ngu Binh; over 100 G.I.'s were killed or wounded; leaving the corpses of the enemy on the battlefield, the survivors ran for their lives. On the spurts of their victories, the same night, the revolutionaries assaulted Thuan Hoa Hotel, a G.I. billet and many other military posts. Over 100 G.I.'s were killed or wounded; 35 wicked top-ranking agents arrested.

In Thuan Hoa, after attacking the Ngu Binh airfield, a major U.S. airbase, on the night of Feb. 1, the revolutionaries, from all over the town, the base of sea-going craft and 3 military sub-sectors, and 3 military sub-sectors, forced their garri- sons to surrender or to withdraw.

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## EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 1)

As hundreds of thousands of men and women are suffering from mutiny, desert, or cross over to the revolutionary cause, as the puppet administration is crumbling, the pillars of the U.S. neo-colonialist rule of aggression crash to the ground.

On the other hand, as the Front for National Independence, Democracy and Peace in Viet Nam, many other revolutionary organisations, new political and armed forces of the Vietnamese people have come into being. A broad national and anti-imperialist front, including workers, students, intellectuals, functionaries, tradespeople, industrialists and all the struggling forces, is standing shoulder to shoulder. It has become a new catalyst in the resistance against American aggression.

Up to Feb. 6, Vinh Long town was still under the control of the puppet army. The revolutionary forces, who razed 35 posts to the ground or forced their surrender, were 2,000 enemy G.I.'s. The revolutionary forces, who razed 35 posts to the ground or forced their surrender, were 2,000 enemy G.I.'s.

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# P.L.A.F. AND REVOLUTIONARY FORCES ATTACK SAIGON VIOLENTLY IN ALL THEATRES OF OPERATIONS

**SAIGON: Revolutionary Forces Hold 3 Districts and Continue Their Attacks in Other Districts.**

**HUE: The City Held by the People — 1 Battalion, 1 Convoy of 15 Vehicles, 1 Company and 400 Enemy Soldiers, Including 300 Yankes, Wiped Out on Feb. 7, 8 and 9.**

**GIA DINH: 2 Puppet Battalions Put out of Action at the Gates of Saigon on Feb. 6.**

**THU DAU MOT: 1 Battalion of U.S. First Infantry Division Wiped Out at Bau Bang, 50Km North of Saigon (Feb. 8).**

**I**N Saigon, *Giai Phong* Press Agency reported, following the general offensive and simultaneous uprisings which took place since the night of Jan. 30, 1968 throughout South Viet Nam, the revolutionary forces and people of Saigon attacked the enemy unceasingly, fought off all his counter-offensives and continued to control the districts they had seized.

On Feb. 2, the revolutionary forces attacked the enemy on two bridges near Phu Tho race-course, southwest of the city, wiping out one platoon, destroying one armoured car and 2 military vehicles and capturing many enemy soldiers. Another column of the revolutionary army stormed an enemy post on Highway 5, putting to flight soldiers of other posts in the vicinity.

Thus Districts 6, 7 and 8, west of Saigon, from Phu Tho race-course to the Y-shaped bridge linking District 2 to Districts 4 and 8 were put under the control of the revolutionary forces.

The same day, areas in the southern part of District 4, from the Y-shaped bridge to the Saigon river banks, came under the control of the revolutionary forces. In this district, the enemy only held the areas along the river banks where warehouses were located. Furthermore, the revolutionary forces attacked the enemy in many streets in District 3 in the north of the city and in District 5, between Saigon and Cholon. 2 enemy companies trying to re-take an area in District 6 were routed.

On Feb. 6, the revolutionary forces wiped out a U.S. company operating in District

7, and inflicted heavy losses on another enemy column in District 5. After this serious setback, the enemy carried out dastardly retaliation on the inhabitants by burning houses in the centre of the city. But the more savage the enemy, the deeper the hatred of the people. On that night, with the assistance of the people, the revolutionary forces overpowered puppet forces defended by a company of puppet combat troops. To close co-ordination with the armed forces and

people of Saigon, on Feb. 5 and 6 the revolutionaries laid under firm control the areas they had occupied in *Gia Dinh* province close to Saigon; they repelled an enemy column raiding a locality of *Go Vap* District, put out of action a unit of the enemy's "strategic reserves" composed of one battalion of Marines, one reinforced battalion of paratroopers and one armoured unit, destroyed 13 armoured cars, downed 1 aircraft causing over a thousand

casualties among the enemy including over 900 puppet Marines.

On Feb. 6, at 8 p.m. the revolutionary forces won complete control of Cu Chi townlet, 30km northwest of Saigon, destroying the police H.Q., a reconnaissance post, barracks of the special forces, and the posts defending the residence of the district chief. The enemy military training centre in this district was also attacked and was on fire for two hours running.

In Hue city, on Feb. 7, the revolutionaries inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in four engagements. In the first one, a battalion of

(Continued page 7)

These guerrillas have destroyed an enemy armoured car



## REVOLUTIONARY STORM VIOLENTLY SHAKES U.S. AGGRESSORS' LAST PROPS

**A**CCORDING to *AFP* (Feb. 7, 1968), on the eighth day of the general attack launched by the revolutionary armed forces in South Viet Nam, puppet Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky acknowledged that out of the 9 districts in Saigon, 2 belonged to the "blue area" (area under control of the puppet army-Ed.), while 7 districts are "red" (that is under control of the revolutionary forces-Ed.). U.S. and puppet plagues had to strike the very seat of the regime. The smoke-screen of the U.S.-puppet machine of psychological war could not hide from world opinion two hard facts in South Viet Nam: the scale people's uprising and the irremediable disintegration of the puppet army.

### A WIDESPREAD REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

**I**N Saigon, while revolutionary forces were attacking key positions of the U.S.-puppet war machine, the people rose to crush the puppet administration in many districts and arrest puppet agents and spies. People's courts sat on the spot to try those who had blood debts to pay to the people. With the help of the population which fought and supplied ammunition and food

to revolutionary troops, the latter were able to raid many places and rapidly liberate whole areas. A *UPI* correspondent reported from Cholon that Buddhist monks donning grey robes shot at the police and even young "hoodlums" picked up ammunition for the "Viet Cong" (i.e. the revolutionary forces-Ed.). *Reuter* (Feb. 5, 1968) had stress on the significant fact that "Viet Cong enjoyed the support of many Saigonese who joined in the struggle for the just cause; the Viet Cong recruited many supporters in Saigon."

Such things also happened in Hue, an important political centre in the North of South Viet Nam. Responding to an appeal from the Front of Alliance for National Independence, Democracy and Peace, the masses stood up and encircled puppet offices. In no time the machine of oppression was smashed. The N.F.L. flag fluttered over the citadel. French and U.S. information agencies pointed out the presence of insurgent students and pupils, a force which had for years been struggling against the Saigon regime. *Giai Phong* Press Agency also reported that over 1,000 youth students and pupils, had participated in the uprising on February 1, 2 and 3. *AFP* of

Feb. 7 related that after a night's fighting, 90 per cent of the people sided with the revolution.

The revolutionary tide swept over 40 towns and provincial capitals and hundreds of district capitals and other townships south of the 17th parallel, as far as Cape Ca Mau. The people by the hundred thousand time and again came out and cut off communication and encircled enemy posts and military sectors. On Feb. 2, in Ben Tre province, the "long-term guerrilla army" made up of women demonstrated before the post at Son, forced its garrison into surrender, captured its ammunition depot and distributed its arms to the people.

On Jan. 1, in My Tho province, the puppet administration in the neighbouring area of the provincial capital was overthrown, 7 posts or watchtowers wiped out.

The widespread uprising of the urban people which marked an unprecedented revolutionary tide has been speeding up the irremediable collapse of the puppet administration.

### BIG WAVES OF MUNIMTY

**A**CCORDING to foreign news agencies, men in puppet uniforms attacked the U.S. Embassy in

Saigon, helped by its own chauffeurs.

*Giai Phong* Press Agency reported that puppet military had rebelled and participated in the attack on Saigon and joined the people to arrest spies and wicked thugs. In Bien Hoa, a number of officers of the 3rd Battalion (Regiment 48, Division 18) turned their guns on U.S. "advisers" and recalcitrant thugs, then crossed over to the people's side. In Thu Dau Mot province (North of Saigon) and in the districts of Cao Lanh (Sa Dec), Duc Hoa, Can Giuoc (Long An) puppet officers and soldiers together with revolutionary forces raided enemy C.P.'s and offices. In other provinces, they sided with the population in overthrowing the puppet administration and setting up the people's power. The garrisons of 10 posts in Rach Gia and 5 posts in Vinh Long (Mekong Delta) surrendered their weapons to the people and fought at their side. According to the Committee of the N.F.L. Armed Forces High Command during the first six days of the general offensive, soldiers in 160 posts rebelled and went over to the revolutionary forces.

Remarkable is the fact that all the officers and soldiers of Battalion 3 (Regiment 33, Division 21) garrisoned at Soc

Trang city rose up, occupied the arsenal, distributed weapons to the people and joined the revolutionary forces in attacking many places in the town.

Many puppet soldiers took advantage of the general uprising to desert their units or to stay at home after the expiration of 200,000 troops, the New Year Festival leaves.

The puppet army suffered a major crisis with the disappearance of 200,000 troops, the wiping out of 40,000 men, the attack and destruction of most of its key organisations,

**W**HILE the White House and the Thieu-Ky clique tried their best to hide their bitter failure in South Viet Nam, Senator Mansfield remarked on Feb. 2 that the general attack and uprising of the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces was undermining the Saigon government, and proved that Vietcong were enjoying maximum support from the population.

In face of the revolutionary storm, the puppet army and administration, the major supports of Washington in its neo-colonialist war of aggression in South Viet Nam, are rapidly collapsing, which will precipitate the irremediable basco of the U.S. aggressors.